

National Weather Service

Des Moines, IA

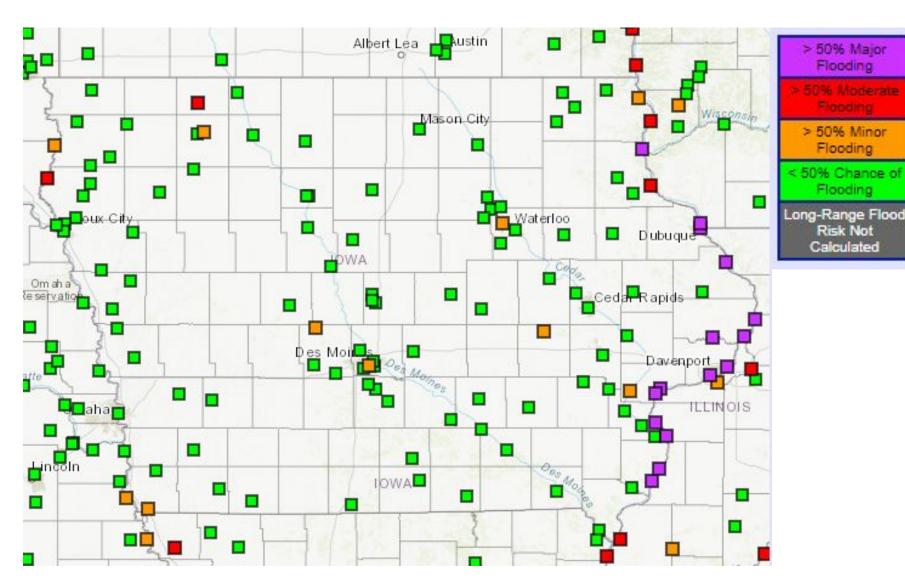
March 9, 2023



Overview

Key Messages

- Much above normal spring flood threat for the Mississippi River. Probabilities for significant flooding on the Mississippi River have increased. Flooding along the Mississippi River has the potential to be similar to what happened in 2019.
- Near to below normal spring flood threat for the rest of the state-except for the Missouri River below Council Bluffs, where the risk is above normal.
- Future weather—especially the weather conditions leading up to, during and immediately after the snowmelt period-can be a big factor in any spring flood threat.
- Points highlighted in orange, red or purple have a >50% chance of reaching minor flood stage over the next 90 days.
- This is the final spring flood outlook. Normal probabilistic outlooks for 90-day periods will resume around April 1.



Flood risk from mid March through early June

Click here for the latest map



50% Major Flooding

Flooding

Risk Not

Calculated



Flood risk by river, 3/8/2023

Below is the spring flood risk for the rivers in and bordering lowa. Where the risk on a given river changes above or below a certain point, the river is broken into segments.

| River | Spring Flood Risk |
|--|---|
| Mississippi River-down to Davenport | Much above normal. Probabilities for significant flooding have increased. |
| Mississippi River-downstream of Davenport | Much above normal. Probabilities for significant flooding have increased. |
| Big Sioux River (far northwest Iowa) | Near normal |
| Missouri River-down to Council Bluffs | Near to below normal |
| Missouri River-downstream of Council Bluffs | Above normal |
| Tributaries to Mississippi River in Eastern Iowa | Near to below normal |
| Tributaries to Mississippi River in Central Iowa | Near to below normal |
| Tributaries to Big Sioux River | Near normal |
| Tributaries to Missouri River in Iowa | Near to below normal |



Spring flood element checklist, 3/8/2023

Below is the spring flood element checklist including the impact of current conditions on potential spring flooding. The individual elements appear on the following slides. Flooding from ice jams is a minimal risk this year, but there may be some localized issues mainly across the far north.

| Element | Impact on Potential Spring Flooding | Link to Latest Information | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| River levels | Neutral to increased risk | USGS WaterWatch | |
| Soil moisture | Increased risk (northeast), neutral (central), decreased risk (far west) | NWS/CPC Soil Moisture | |
| Snowpack/snow water equivalent | Neutral; increased risk for the Mississippi River and upper portions of the Des Moines River basin | NWS/NOHRSC Snow Water Equivalent | |
| Frost depth | Neutral | NWS Frost Depth | |
| Monthly temperature outlook | Increased risk (especially Mississippi River) | NWS/CPC Outlooks | |
| Monthly precipitation outlook | Neutral to increased risk | NWS/CPC Outlooks | |

For your reference, here are links to the current <u>Drought Monitor</u> as well as the <u>Seasonal Drought Outlook</u>.





Chances for significant flooding on the Mississippi River have increased-Why?

Future weather-especially the weather conditions leading up to, during and immediately after the snowmelt period-is the biggest factor for significant spring flooding.

Factors leading to increased chances

- Slower than normal warm-up leading up to the snowmelt period–keeps the snowpack longer
- Fast warm-up during the snowmelt period–leads to rapid snowmelt
- Above normal precipitation leading up to the snowmelt period–adds more water to the system
- Moderate to heavy precipitation (rainfall) during the snowmelt period-including rain on snow-adds more water to the system
- Above normal precipitation immediately after the snowmelt period–prolongs the higher river stages and may result in secondary crests

Factors leading to decreased chances

- Normal warm-up leading up to the snowmelt period
- Slow and steady snowmelt–introduces water to the system more slowly
- Little to no additional precipitation during the snowmelt period-adds little if any additional water to the system
- Normal precipitation immediately after the snowmelt period–allows the river levels to fall back to normal levels

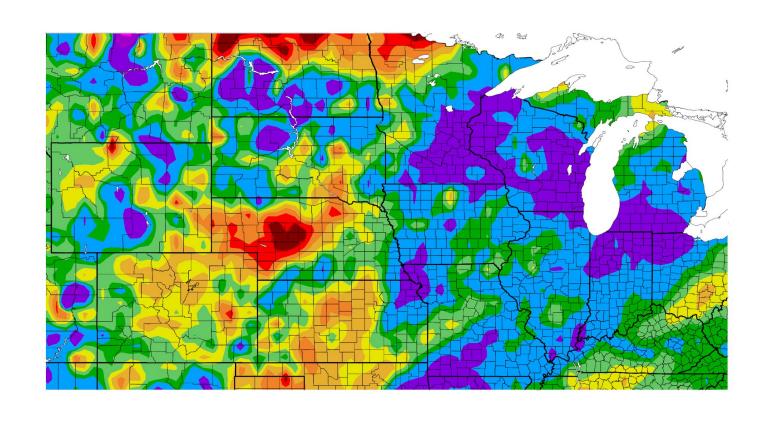


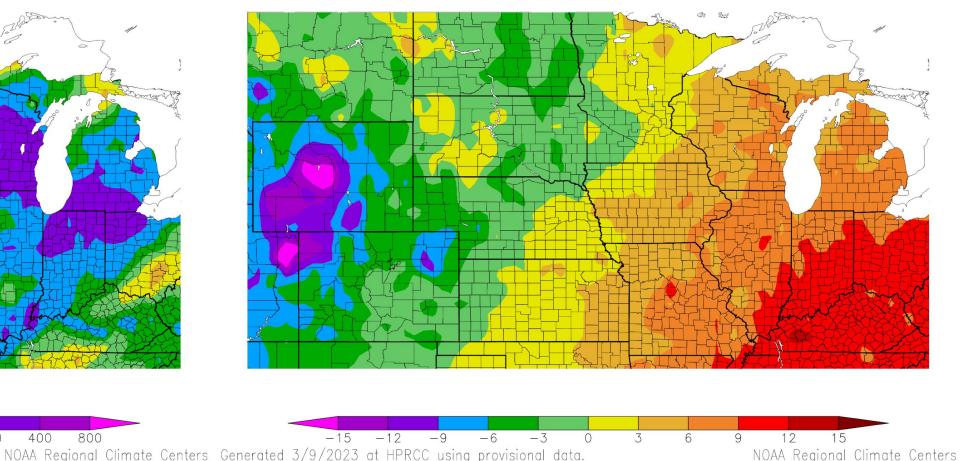
200 400 800

Percent of normal precipitation and departure from normal temperature, last 30 days

Percent of Normal Precipitation (%)2/7/2023 - 3/8/2023

Departure from Normal Temperature (F) 2/7/2023 - 3/8/2023





Above and below normal across lowa

125 150

Mainly above normal across lowa, except below normal across the far northwest

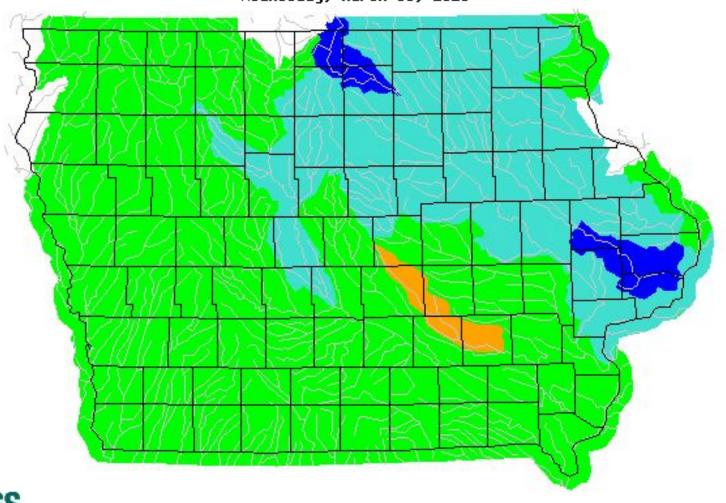


Generated 3/9/2023 at HPRCC using provisional data.



River level percentiles





Generally near to above normal stream flows across Iowa



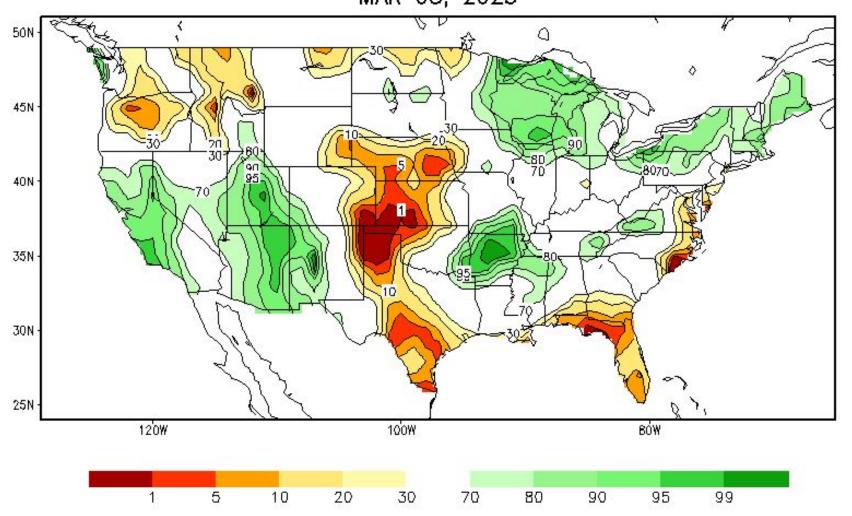
| Explanation - Percentile classes | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|----------------------|------|---------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Low | <10 | 10-24 | 25-75 | 76-90 | >90 | High | No Data |
| | Much below normal | Below normal | Normal | Above normal | Much above normal | | |





Soil moisture percentiles

Calculated Soil Moisture Ranking Percentile MAR 08, 2023



30th to 70th percentile is near normal (white)

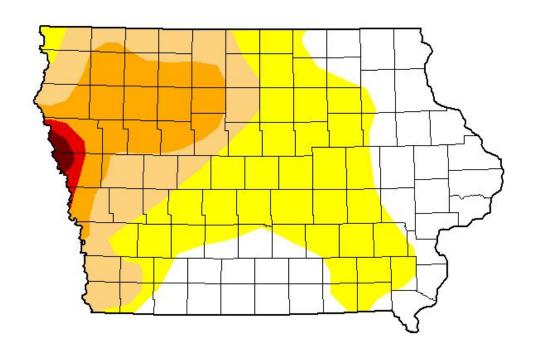
- >70th percentile is above normal (green)
- <30th percentile is below normal (brown/red)

Above normal across northeastern lowa, near normal central and below normal across the west



Drought Monitor and Drought Monitor class change, 1 year

U.S. Drought Monitor lowa



March 7, 2023 (Released Thursday, Mar. 9, 2023) Valid 7 a.m. EST

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

| | TOTAL CONTRACTOR AND A STREET OF STREET OF STREET | | | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH | | |
|---|---|-------|-------|--|-------|------|
| | None | D0-D4 | D1-D4 | D2-D4 | D3-D4 | D4 |
| Current | 32.45 | 67.55 | 32.07 | 15.54 | 1.51 | 0.57 |
| Last Week 02-28-2023 | 25.26 | 74.74 | 32.87 | 15.54 | 1.55 | 0.57 |
| 3 Month's Ago 12-06-2022 | 7.31 | 92.69 | 73.35 | 29.84 | 12.01 | 0.57 |
| Start of Calendar Year 01-03-2023 | 10.69 | 89.31 | 66.66 | 29.43 | 8.83 | 0.57 |
| Start of Water Year 09-27-2022 | 20.90 | 79.10 | 45.05 | 22.25 | 5.07 | 0.02 |
| One Year Ago 03-08-2022 | 16.35 | 83.65 | 35.06 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |



None D2 Severe Drought
D0 Abnormally Dry D3 Extreme Drought
D1 Moderate Drought
D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions.

Local conditions may vary. For more information on the

Drought Monitor, go to https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx

Author:

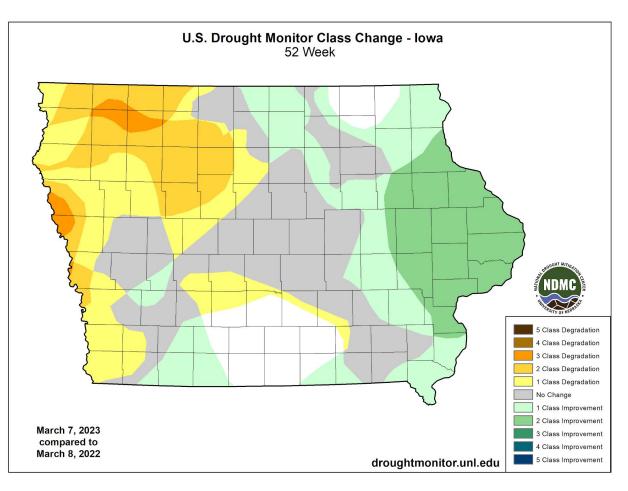
Deborah Bathke National Drought Mitigation Center







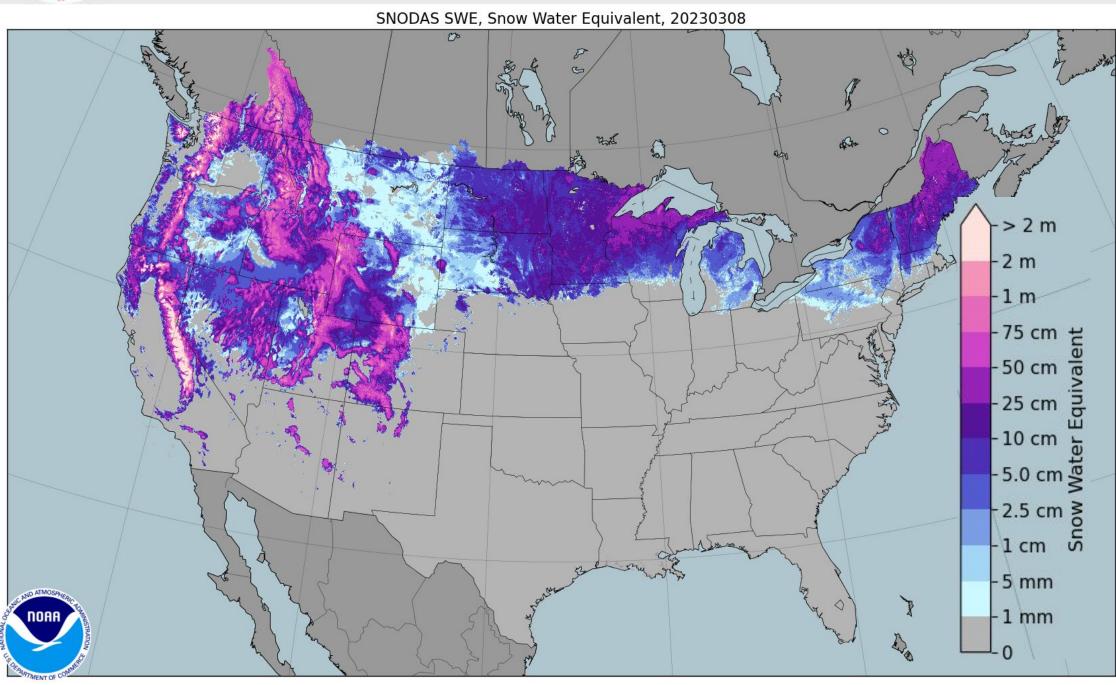
droughtmonitor.unl.edu



Drought Monitor improvement across portions of eastern and southern lowa over the past year; worsening to no change elsewhere



Snow water equivalent, 3/8/2023

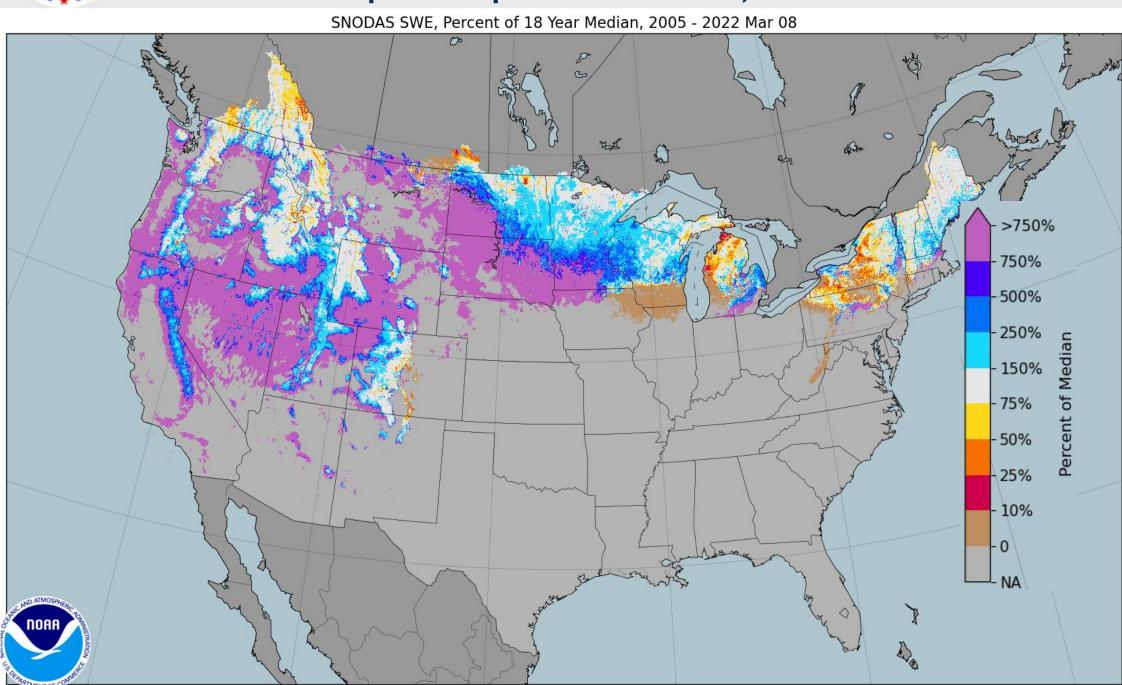


To convert centimeters (cm) to inches: approximately 2.5 cm equals one inch

High snow water equivalent values from South Dakota into Wisconsin including far northern Iowa



Snow water equivalent percent of normal, 3/8/2023



Very high snow water equivalent compared to normal (median) from South Dakota into Wisconsin including far northern lowa; near to below normal elsewhere





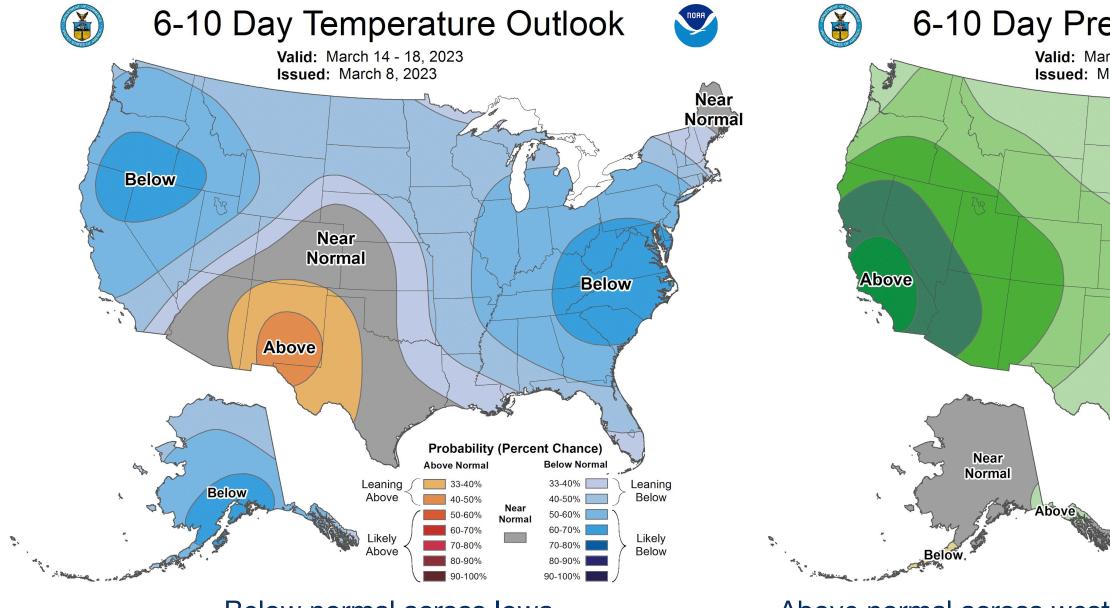
Frost depth, 3/8/2023



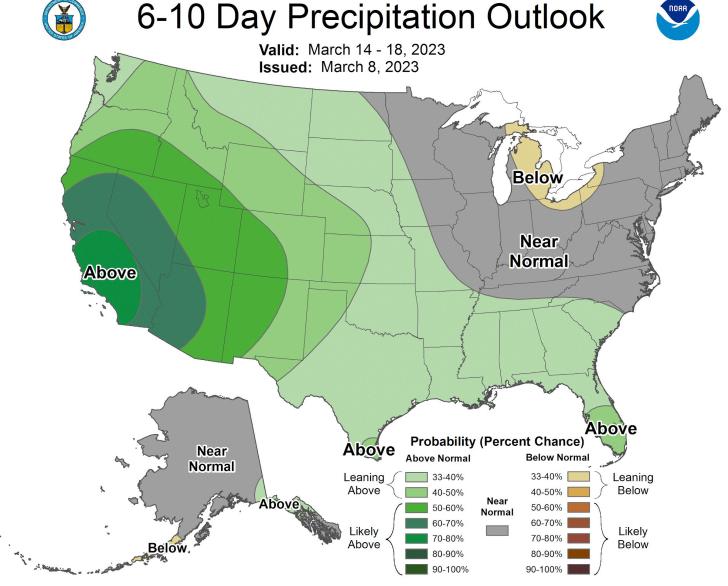
Little to no frost depth across the southern half of lowa



6-10 day temperature and precipitation outlooks



Below normal across Iowa

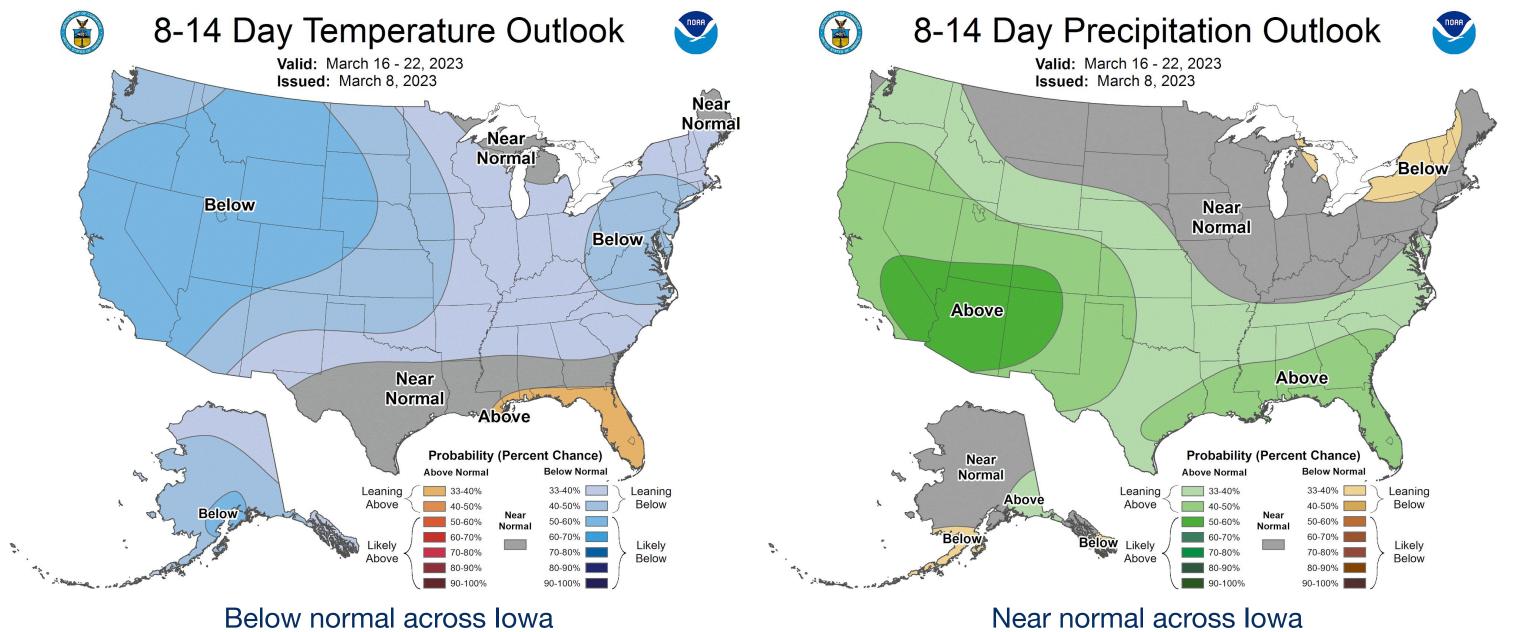


Above normal across western lowa, near normal elsewhere





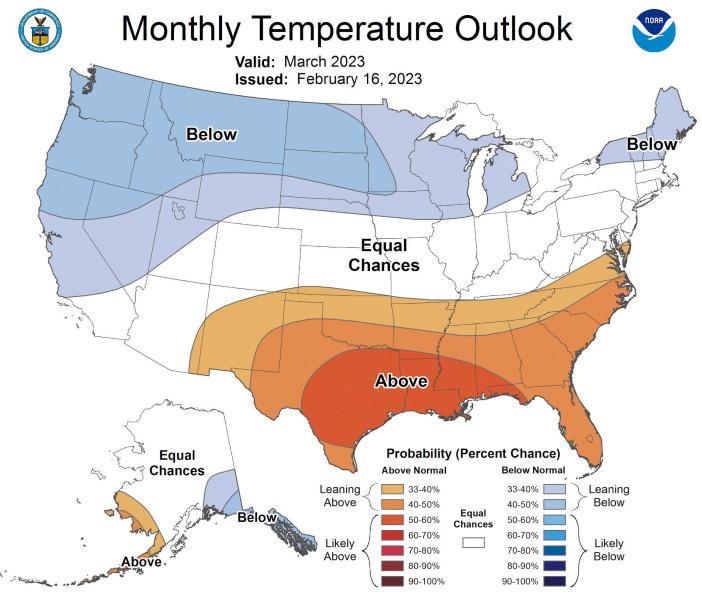
8-14 day temperature and precipitation outlooks



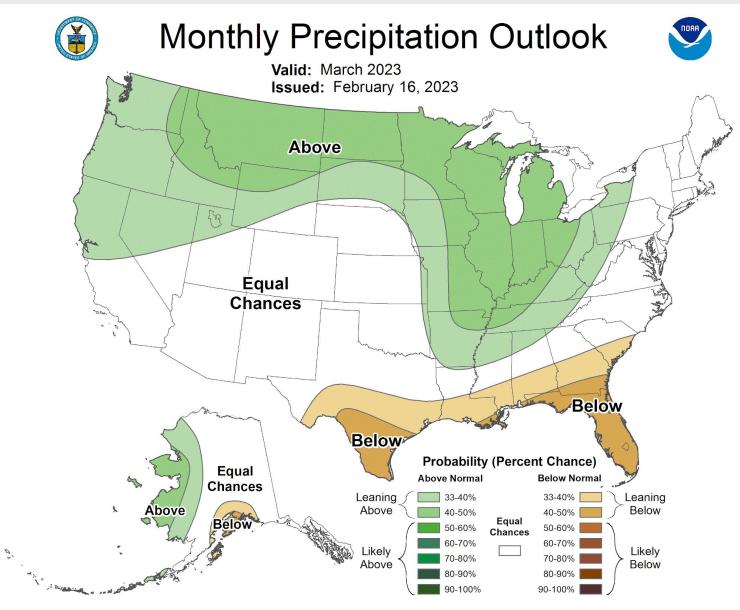




Monthly temperature and precipitation outlooks



Below normal across the northern half of Iowa; equal chances elsewhere

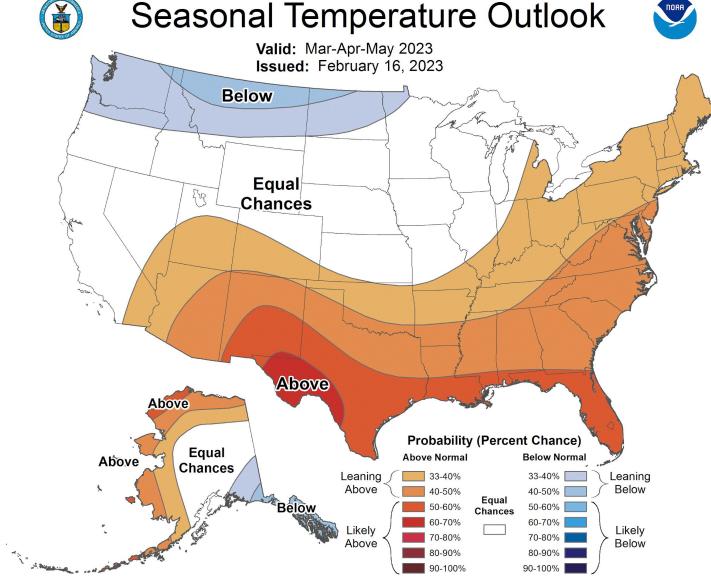


Above normal across Iowa

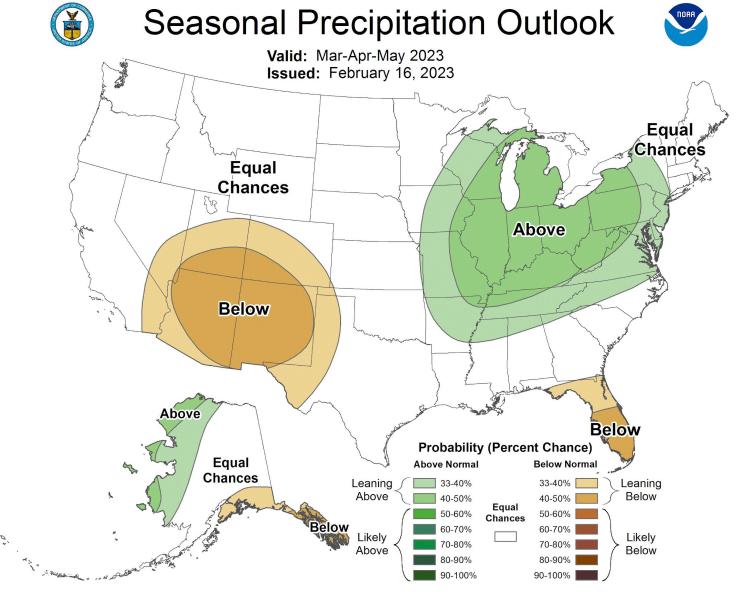




Seasonal temperature and precipitation outlooks



Equal chances across Iowa

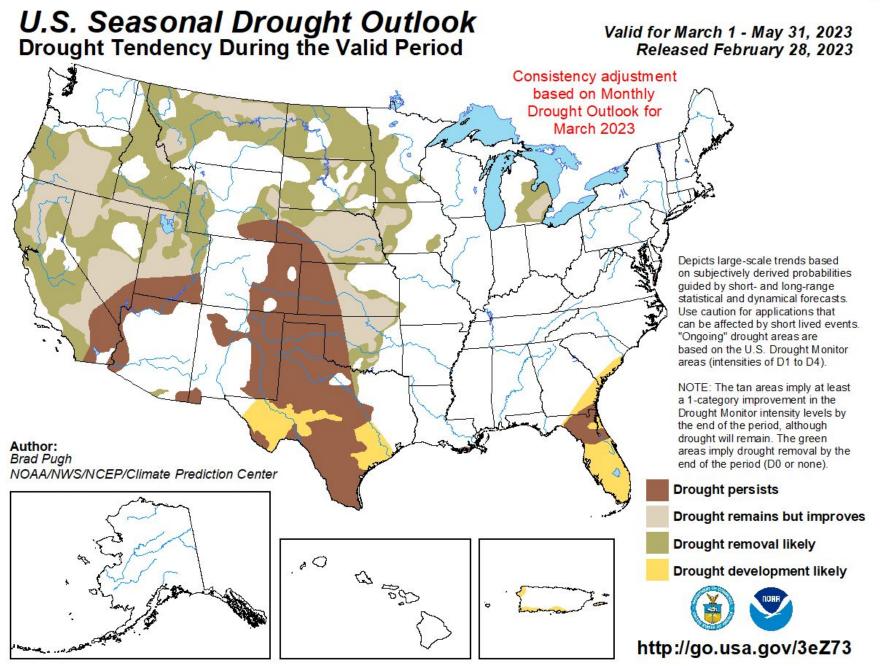


Above normal across the eastern two-thirds of lowa, equal chances elsewhere





Seasonal drought outlook



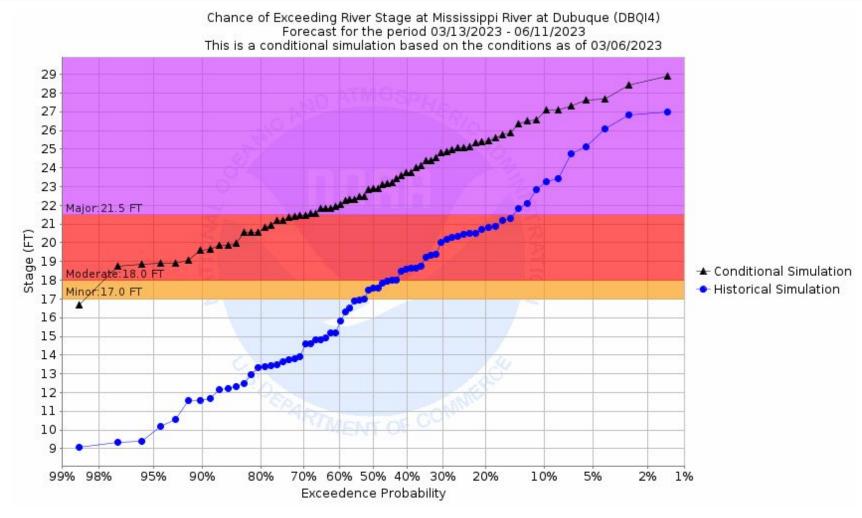
Drought conditions expected to improve across lowa



Long-range probabilistic information-90-day period

Long-Range Flood Risk (90-day period)-Available on AHPS

- Click on the Long-Range Flood Risk tab and select location of interest. Then under the Probability Information tab, select Chance of Exceeding Levels during Entire Period.
- The graph to the right represents the exceedance probabilities during the 90-day period.
- Blue line is considered the normal chance (i.e., climatology)—the historical simulation.
- Black line is based on current conditions (e.g., river levels, snowpack, etc.)—the conditional simulation.
- When the black line is left of the blue line, chances for higher river levels and flooding are higher than normal.
- Conversely, when the black line is to the right of the blue line, chances for higher river levels and flooding are lower than normal.



Example-Mississippi River at Dubuque

- Black line is left of the blue line (higher than normal chances).
- >95% chance of exceeding minor and moderate flood stage.
- 70% chance of exceeding major flood stage.

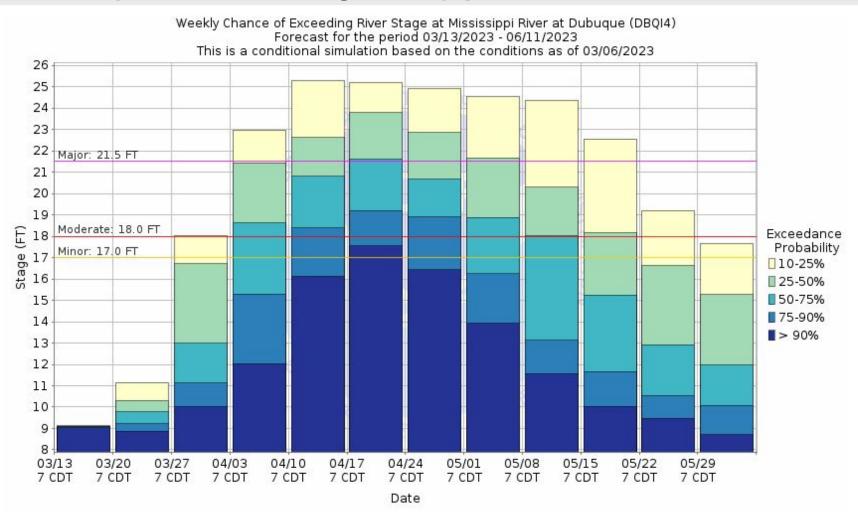




Long-range probabilistic information-weekly chances during 90-day period

Long-Range Flood Risk (weekly chances during 90-day period)—Available on AHPS

- Click on the Long-Range Flood Risk tab and select location of interest. Then under the Probability Information tab, select Weekly Chance of Exceeding Levels.
- The graph to the right represents the exceedance probabilities each week during the 90-day period.
- Yellow color of the bar graph represents the 10-25% exceedance probability. Essentially, there is a 10-25% chance that the river will reach that particular level during that particular week.
- The exceedance probabilities increase as colors become more blue–25-50% (light green), 50-75% (teal), 75-90% (light blue) and >90% (dark blue).



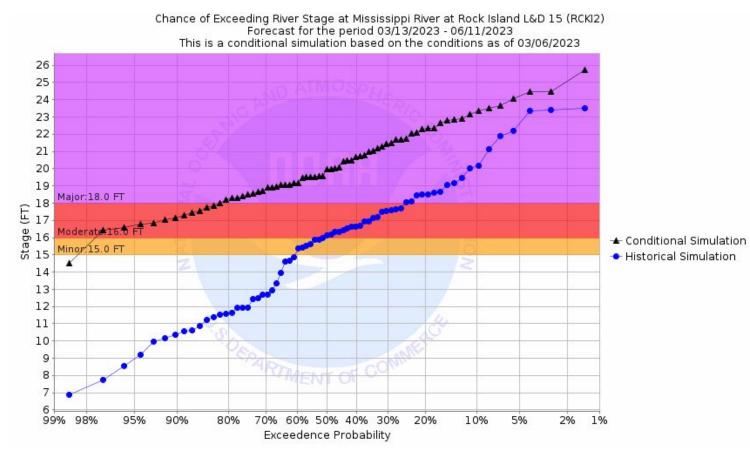
Example-Mississippi River at Dubuque

• Higher chances of flooding begin in early April, with the best chance of reaching minor flood stage in mid April.





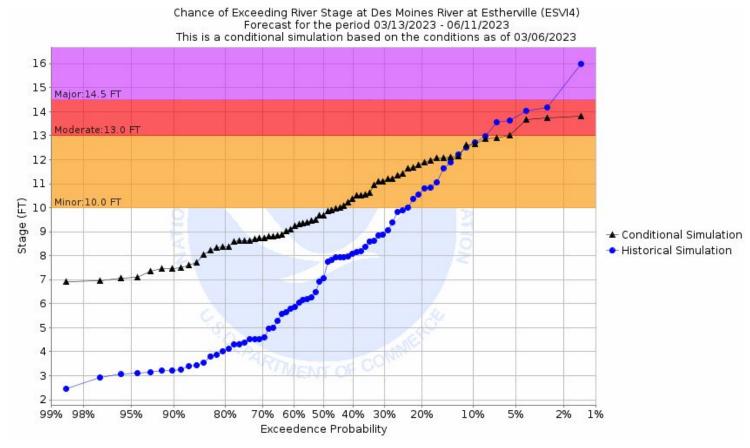
More examples-long-range probabilistic info-90-day period





- Black line is left of the blue line (higher than normal chances).
- >95% chance of exceeding minor and moderate flood stage.
- 80% chance of exceeding major flood stage.

More graphics available on AHPS



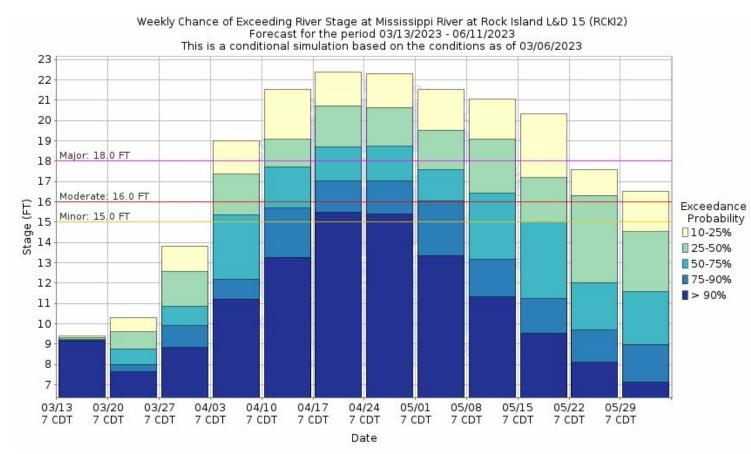
West Fork Des Moines River at Estherville

- Black line is left of the blue line for minor flooding (higher than normal chances).
- Black line is right of the blue line for moderate and major flooding (lower than normal chances).
- 45% chance of exceeding minor flood stage.



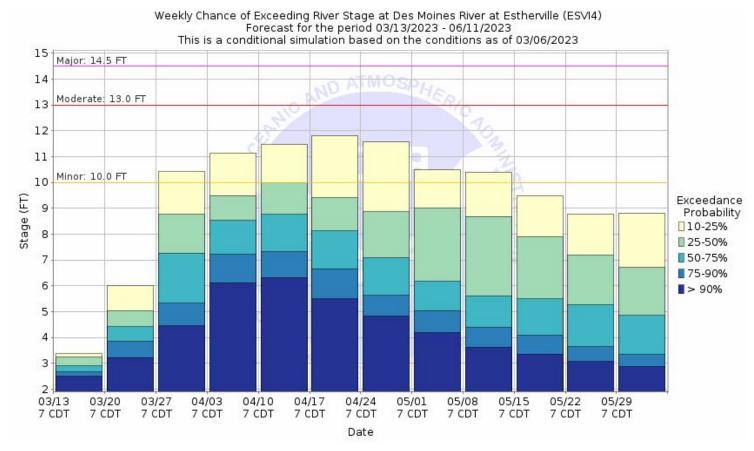


More examples-long-range probabilistic info-weekly chances during 90-day period





• Higher chances of flooding begin in early April, with the best chance of reaching minor flood stage in mid to late April.



West Fork Des Moines River at Estherville

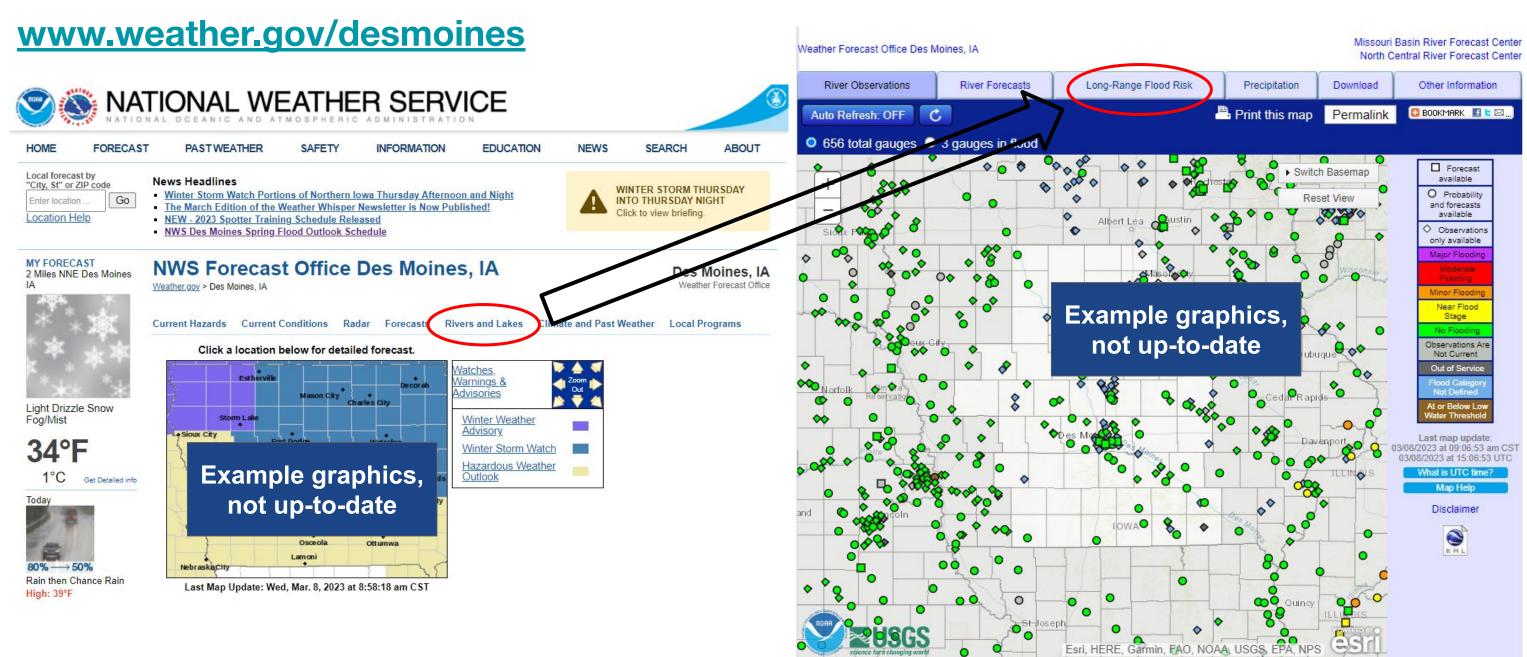
 Higher chances of flooding begin in early April, with the best chance of reaching minor flood stage in mid April.

More graphics available on AHPS



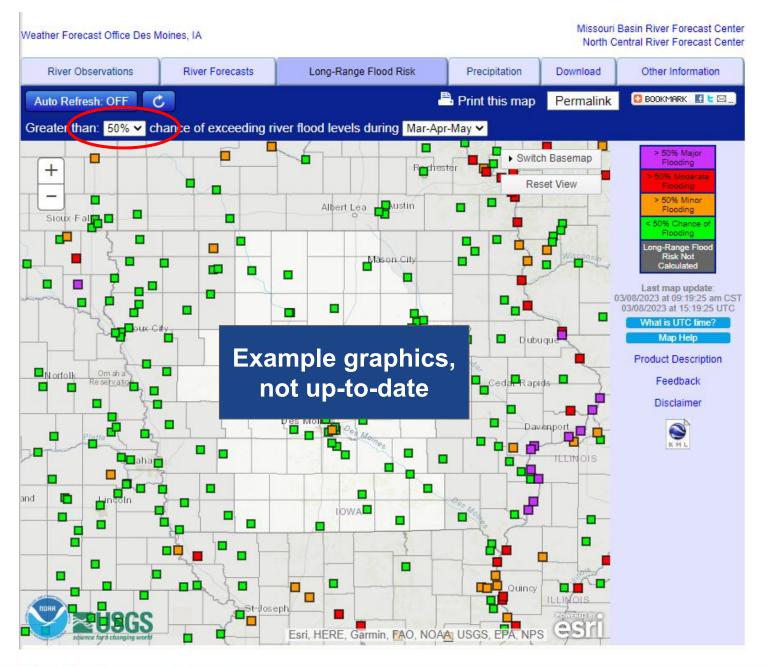


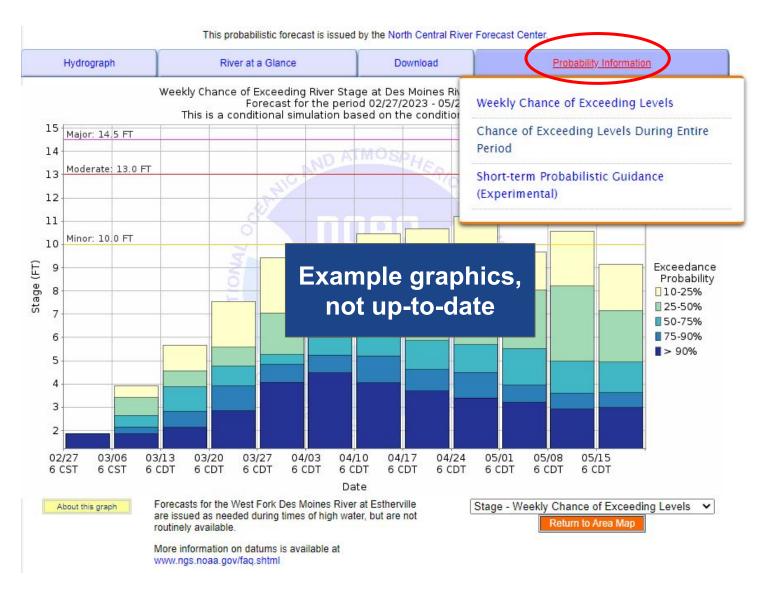
How to access probabilistic information on our Website





How to access probabilistic information on our Website









Flood risk by river, 3/8/2023

Below is the spring flood risk for the rivers in and bordering lowa. Where the risk on a given river changes above or below a certain point, the river is broken into segments.

| River | Spring Flood Risk |
|--|---|
| Mississippi River-down to Davenport | Much above normal. Probabilities for significant flooding have increased. |
| Mississippi River-downstream of Davenport | Much above normal. Probabilities for significant flooding have increased. |
| Big Sioux River (far northwest Iowa) | Near normal |
| Missouri River-down to Council Bluffs | Near to below normal |
| Missouri River-downstream of Council Bluffs | Above normal |
| Tributaries to Mississippi River in Eastern Iowa | Near to below normal |
| Tributaries to Mississippi River in Central Iowa | Near to below normal |
| Tributaries to Big Sioux River | Near normal |
| Tributaries to Missouri River in Iowa | Near to below normal |



Spring flood element checklist, 3/8/2023

Below is the spring flood element checklist including the impact of current conditions on potential spring flooding. The individual elements appear on the following slides. Flooding from ice jams is a minimal risk this year, but there may be some localized issues mainly across the far north.

| Element | Impact on Potential Spring Flooding | Link to Latest Information | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| River levels | Neutral to increased risk | USGS WaterWatch | |
| Soil moisture | Increased risk (northeast), neutral (central), decreased risk (far west) | NWS/CPC Soil Moisture | |
| Snowpack/snow water equivalent | Neutral; increased risk for the Mississippi River and upper portions of the Des Moines River basin | NWS/NOHRSC Snow Water Equivalent | |
| Frost depth | Neutral | NWS Frost Depth | |
| Monthly temperature outlook | Increased risk (especially Mississippi River) | NWS/CPC Outlooks | |
| Monthly precipitation outlook | Neutral to increased risk | NWS/CPC Outlooks | |

For your reference, here are links to the current <u>Drought Monitor</u> as well as the <u>Seasonal Drought Outlook</u>.



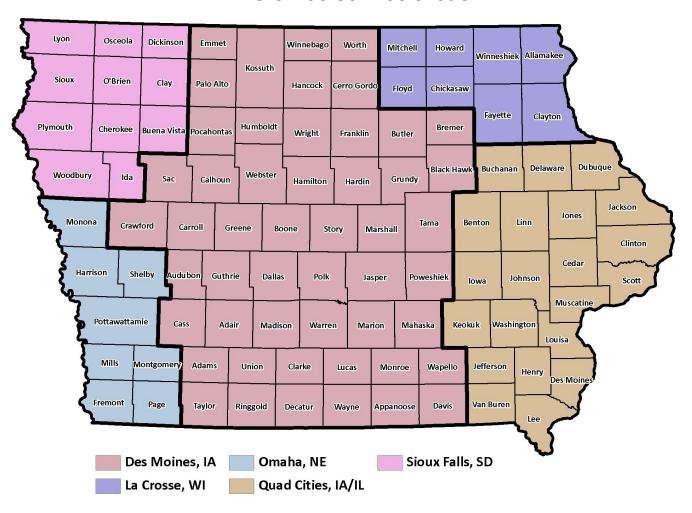


Where to find more details

Each NWS office serving lowa provides its own spring flood outlook information for its own service area. Below are the websites for the NWS offices serving lowa.

- NWS Des Moines: <u>weather.gov/desmoines</u>
- NWS Quad Cities, IA/IL: <u>weather.gov/quadcities</u>
- NWS Sioux Falls, SD: <u>weather.gov/siouxfalls</u>
- NWS Omaha, NE: weather.gov/omaha
- NWS La Crosse, WI: <u>weather.gov/lacrosse</u>

NWS office service areas



For the latest river stage and forecast information, along with quantitative river flood outlook information, refer to the NWS NWS NWS <a href="Advanced